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J.C. STEPHEN EXPLORATIONS LTD.

WEEKLY CAMP REPORT

PROJECT Newey (Top of the MTN Prospecting Area) CAMP NAME Bravo (Hughes, Pautler)

NTS MAP SHEET 104 K/10E DATES June 25 - July 3, 1981

AIR PHOTOS BC 5614 073, 075, 077 LAT. & LONG. 58°34', 132°35'

SILT SAMPLE SERIES 81-NX-Y-1 to 5

SOIL SAMPLE SERIES 81-NX-B-19 to 61
+ TALUS 81 NX B-311 to 331

ROCK SPECIMEN NUMBERS 27848 to 27850
73845 to 73850
77451 to 77460
27879 to 27887

July 2/81

Report on Top of the Mountain Prospecting Area, Northern B.C.

Introduction:

TOP of the Mountain prospecting area is located approximately 7 km N.W. of Wade Lake which is 140 km. SSE of ATLIN, B.C. The area was of interest due to the presence of sphalerite mineralization in an intrusive body just south of Wade Lake. The same major fault that extends through this intrusion also cuts the larger intrusion in the TOP of the MTN area. A much smaller circular intrusion south of camp and north- and east-striking air photo linears were also investigated.

Camp was located at approximately 4700' on a plateau between the two quartz feldspar porphyry bodies. (See FIG 1). The area is fairly open with a few clusters of balsam trees and shrubs. Water is available from a small lake beside camp. The area is flat, thus offering good helicopter access which was obtained from ATLIN, B.C. There is a great deal of air traffic <u>over</u> this area but not within the area itself. The pilot from VIKING helicopters, which is being used by Chevron, paid a short visit. Chevron is working in the general area and are based at Trapper Lake directly south of here.

Prospecting:

The major find in the TOP of the MTN. area consisted of several 30-40 cm wide veins containing galena, sphalerite and calcite. Sample 73845 B was taken on the talus below the veins but is an excellent example of the existing mineralization. The galena commonly occurs as bands and disseminations in a silicious host rock, often with almost massive sphalerite. Mn staining is characteristic of the veins. The veins were found within the large quartz feldspar porphyry body along a northwest striking ridge. The area in which the veins occur is strongly fractured with many faults and joints. The quartz feldspar porphyry is rusty in the general area of the mineralization but is altered almost beyond recognition in the immediate vicinity of the veins. The veins trend northeasterly and easterly and are essentially vertical. They extend for approximately 30 m. before being covered by overburden. A left-lateral fault, represented by a large northerly-striking gully, offsets the veins. Sphalerite-calcite veins are abundant in this area and cut the porphyry in all directions. These veins increase in intensity near the larger galena-sphalerite-calcite veins. Small, rusty sphalerite-calcite veins are also present further to the east of the northwest trending ridge, where limited outcrop exposure exists. No other Pb mineralization was found along the rest of the ridge.

One 2-post claim was staked to cover the galena mineralization. The INITIAL Post contains the following information:

524291 M
TOP 1
J. PAUTLER
JULY 1, 1981

Dir : 103°
Dist : 1500'
Dist to Rt : 1500'
Dist to Lt. : 0'

The small quartz+feldspar intrusion to the South of camp is slightly rusty and in areas contains some small sphalerite - calcite veins. It is not as large as originally shown on the airphoto supplied but consists only of the one eastern hill. (See FIG 1). The western hill is composed of andesitic volcanic rocks and greenish conglomeratic sediments which contain some minor pyrite and hematite in areas - minor sphalerite - calcite veins are evident in a few places.

Numerous rusty zones were evident throughout the TOP of the MT N. area. Many of these consisted of rusty coated argillites, conglomerates and sandstones with very minor pyrite. Some of them, however, contained significant pyrite and/or sphalerite - calcite veining. Calcite veins were generally present throughout most of the rock units observed. The quartz feldspar porphyry intrusion also accounted for some of the rusty areas. In most cases it appeared solely as a rusty coating. However, minor sphalerite - calcite veins were also common. Those areas where significant sphalerite was observed were the following: the galena showing, the NW striking ridge containing the galena veins, south of rusty

hill shown on FIG 1, and the cirque between FROZEN and ONE WAY LAKES.

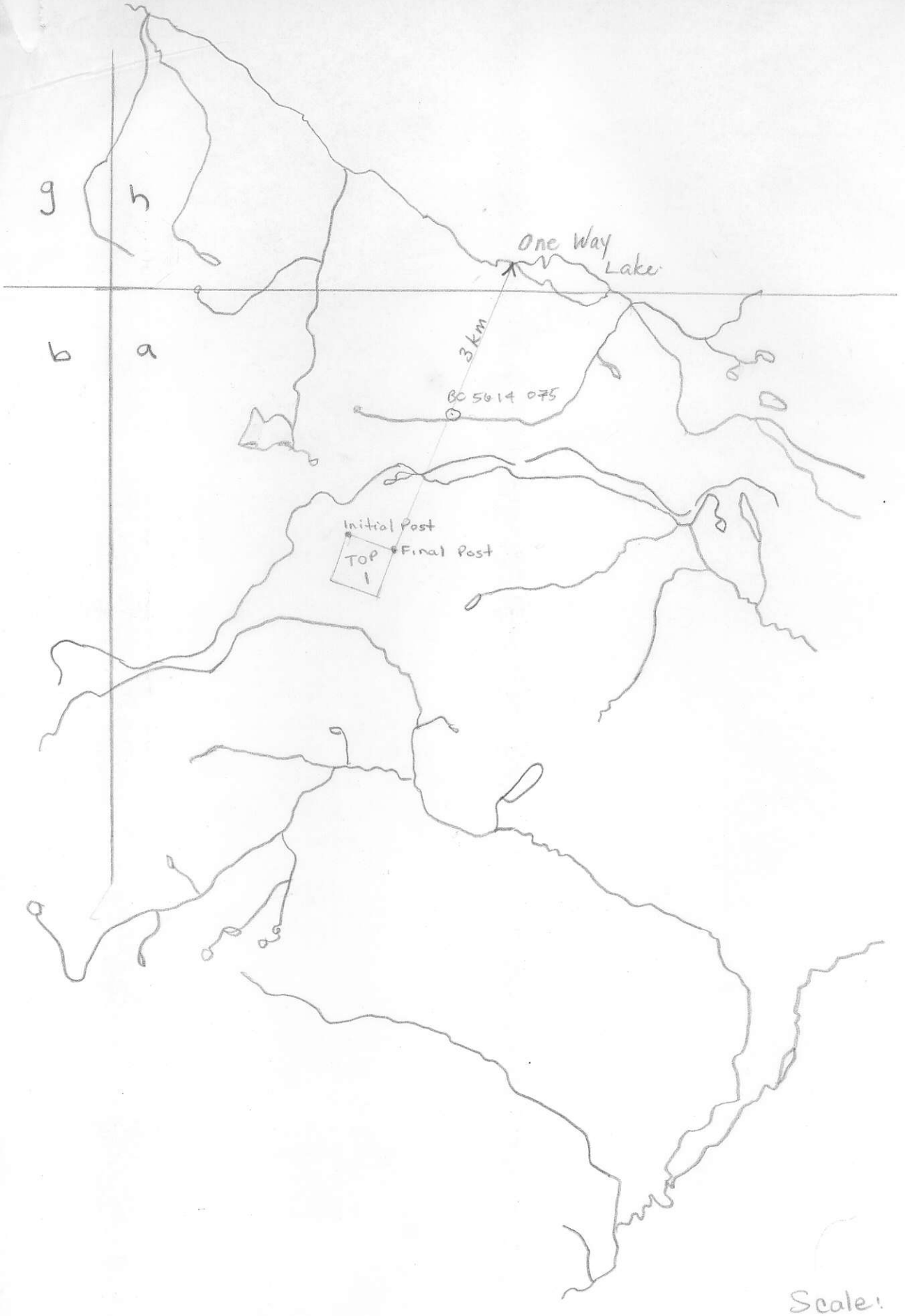
Pervasive silicification is also abundant in many areas. Significant quartz veining was observed and sampled along the west edge of the small cirque and some above and west of the galena showing.

As already mentioned Mn staining is common in the galena showing. Thus many areas of heavy Mn staining were investigated with no favourable results. There is, however, a large heavily Mn stained outcrop forming part of a ridge west of the ridge SW of Teardrop Lake, (FIG 2), which was not investigated.

~~The air photo linears may represent fault zones.~~

The sporadic and numerous rusty and heavily altered areas could be explained by fault zones which may be represented by the air photo linears. Slickensides were evident in some of the linears, thus supporting the existance of these faults.

Conclusion: The TOP 1 2-post claim can be filed if results substantiate it. With the amount of activity in the area it was felt that at least the exposed galena veins should be covered. Although numerous altered and rusty zones are present in the prospecting area, many of them contain no significant mineralization. Those areas that are of interest have been sampled and further work depends on geochemical results.



Scale: 1:50,000

Map Sheet: 104K/10E